

# LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER

State Library

VOLUME 28.

DAILY COURIER  
STATE ELECTION, AUGUST 1, 1859.  
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
MON. BERRIA MAGOFFIN, of Mercer.  
LIEUT. GOVERNOR,  
MON. LINN BOYD, of McCracken.  
AUDITOR,  
GRANT GREENE, of Henderson.  
TREASURER,  
JAMES H. GARRARD, of Franklin.  
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
ROBERT RICHARDSON, of Kenton.  
REGISTER LAND OFFICE,  
THOMAS J. FRAZEE, of Breathitt.  
PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,  
JAMES P. BATES, of Barren.  
ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
A. J. JAMES, of Franklin.  
FOR CONGRESS—SEVENTH DISTRICT,  
COL. THOS. H. HOLT, of Louisville.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1859.

For Latest Telegraph Dispatches,  
River and Steamboat News, Commercial  
Matters, etc., see Fourth Page.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM R. R.—By the present time table on this old reliable route, passenger trains leave New Albany at 8:30 A. M. and 12:05 and 9:35 P. M.

Passenger leaving New Albany at 12:05 and 9:35 P. M. make close connections at Mitchell with same trains on the Ohio & Mississippi road as are made by trains on the Jeffersonville road, leaving at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M., and passengers reach St. Louis at precisely the same time—2:45 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Passenger leaving St. Louis at 6:50 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. reach Louisville at 8:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.—in time to connect with trains of the Louisville and Lexington and Louisville and Nashville railroads.

Passengers will find this route as pleasant, quick reliable, safe and shorter than any route between Louisville and St. Louis.

**The Prize Fight Yesterday.**—Yesterday, according to previous arrangement, the fight between Wm. Blace, alias Dublin Trick, and Mike McCooly, for \$200 a side, came off in the vicinity of this city. The steamer Pinkie Varse No. 2 and John Bell were chartered to convey the parties to the fighting ground. They were conveyed to a beautiful sandy grove on the land of Andrew Fry, Esq., on the Indiana shore, just above Twelve mile island. Some time was occupied in making a ring and preparing other preliminaries, after which the contestants both appeared on the ground. Blace first cast his hat in the ring, immediately followed by McCooly. The weather was exceedingly warm and the fighting not so good as was anticipated. There were about six hundred persons on the ground to witness the display. McCooly had his friends who readily laid their pile on their favorite. The fighting was in favor of McCooly after the first round, as will be seen by the following rough sketch:

McCooly was seconded by Kearny, alias Birmingham Pet, and Blace's second was McCrory.

**Round 1st.**—At the word time, both came to the scratch in fine style, but it was readily perceived that McCooly had the advantage over his opponent. He easily sent him down, after considerable sparing, when Blace clinched and threw McCooly heavily on the ground. First fall for Blace.

Blace was seconded by Kearny, alias Birmingham Pet, and Blace's second was McCrory.

**Round 2nd.**—At the word time, both came to the scratch in fine style, but it was readily perceived that McCooly had the advantage over his opponent. He easily sent him down, after considerable sparing, when Blace clinched and threw McCooly heavily on the ground. First fall for Blace.

Blace was seconded by Kearny, alias Birmingham Pet, and Blace's second was McCrory.

**Round 3rd.**—At the word time, both came to the scratch in fine style, but it was readily perceived that McCooly had the advantage over his opponent. He easily sent him down, after considerable sparing, when Blace clinched and threw McCooly heavily on the ground. First fall for Blace.

Blace was seconded by Kearny, alias Birmingham Pet, and Blace's second was McCrory.

**Round 4th.**—Hard fighting. McCooly planted several heavy licks on Blace's mug, and Blace went down.

**5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.**—During these rounds McCooly received some very severe punishment from his opponent. Blace down every round, finally stopping the other's blows when his face was puffed up.

9th.—This was the best round fought during this round. Blace improved fast. He planted a heavy blow upon McCooly's left cheek, and then fell to earth to end a return.

**10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.**—Wrestling formed the whole part of these rounds. Blace went down at every blow.

14th.—Blace did very well on Cooley's smaller, when both clinched and Blace went down.

15th.—Blace got home two good licks on Cooley's mug. Then they clinched, and then fell to earth to end a return.

16th, 17th and 18th.—Blace rushed in and drove heavy ones on his opponent's mug, and then went down to avoid punishment from his opponent.

19th.—This was the best round fought during the night. Blace did a heavy blow on his opponent's face, and then fell to earth to end a return.

20th to 25th.—Some little sparing, and Blace went down to avoid his opponent's heavy mauling.

26th.—Blace was considerably fighting in this round. Blace tamed some two or three good blows in Cooley's left eye. Here a foul was given to Blace's head under his arm, inflicting heavy blows on the ribs. Blace finally down.

27th to 28th.—During both these rounds Blace rushed in and planed heavy blows upon his opponent, and then went down.

29th.—Last round. Cooley sparing on both sides, when both clinched, and Cooley got Blace's head under his arm and pounded him in the ribs some time, while Blace broke loose and made a lark at Cooley which fell short, when Cooley was generally believed he could not live until the following morning.

The particulars of the tragedy we have not been able to learn, but we learn that Goddard and his wife disgraced some months since, and finally separated.

A man of foreign birth, bad manners, and penitentiary inclinations, had a sound drubbing administered to him yesterday, by Ben Pulford, of the Comet Saloon, on Jefferson street, below Sixth. The fellow made an indecent assault on Pulford's wife a few days since, in New Albany, and he righted the wrong by his own strong arm. Verdict—sent him right.

**CINCINNATI CANAL COMMITTEE.**—The committee from Cincinnati, we presume, arrived last night on the body of E. T. Fessell, in the 17th year of his age. Verdict—came to his death on the evening of the 25th inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock, from drowning, while bathing in the river at the ferry landing.

**J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.**

(Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.)

**POLICE COURT.**

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Judge.

**MURDER.**—Monday, June 27, 1859.

David, Discreet, and Vandy Clegg, and Henry Clegg and Henry Dean were up for drunkenness, and the latter, besides the drunk, abused his wife, painting her eye a purple blue color. Mrs. Dean, however, was to be nearly overtaken by her husband, who was sick too, was in Court on the charge of vagrancy. He lays about a house town and does nothing, and has been an inmate of the Indiana penitentiary. He is a son of a lineal descendant, Dr. L. B. Clegg, of New Haven, Conn., born in 1790, for drunkenness, was let off, premium to amend his conduct.

Mary Cochran was light as bricks on Saturday night, upon her master's left cheek, and then fell to earth to end a return.

It was scorching hot yesterday, Bradas & Schatz's thermometer at 2 o'clock marking 96°, and 98° at 5 o'clock. P. M.

**Mrs. JOHN BAXTER and JOHN BROWN,** who reside near new Walnut and Ninth streets, have been on the look out for burglars for some nights past, having reasons to anticipate a visitation. On one occasion, Mr. Brown shot at a night prowler, but unfortunately missed. Sunday night they called Edward Steppen, a free negro, in stealing proximity to their premises, and marched him to jail. The madman, growing impatient, dashed in the door, and was sent to the workhouse for three months.

—A man of foreign birth, bad manners, and penitentiary inclinations, had a sound drubbing administered to him yesterday, by Ben Pulford, of the Comet Saloon, on Jefferson street, below Sixth. The fellow made an indecent assault on Pulford's wife a few days since, in New Albany, and he righted the wrong by his own strong arm. Verdict—sent him right.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**—Mr. C. C. Spencer advertises Mr. Aaron Shaw's eighth sale of elegant furniture, the south hall of Masonic Temple, for tomorrow morning. We have examined it, and think it decidedly superior to any that has heretofore been brought to this city. It is open now for examination.

**IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.**—We have one day ago received news from Europe. The army of Prussia has been mobilized, which means war, in all human probability. Perhaps, in less than sixty days all Europe will be in a blaze of war. Victor Emanuel was proclaimed Dictator in Lombardy, Garibaldi's great valor and patriotism has met with recognition from the King of Sardinia.

**STEAMBOAT SUNK.**—The steamer Harrison Bridges, as will be seen by reference to the river news column, has sunk in Green River. The vessel was loaded with material for the bridge across Barren river. The boat will prove a total loss.

**THE GREATEST OF REAPERS AND MOWERS.**—The Kentucky State Agricultural Society, commences upon the farm of Mr. Warfield, near Lexington, this morning. It will continue to-day and to-morrow. There are no less than eighteen entries.

**BOARDING.**—Several good family rooms may be had at the Ferguson House, corner of Fifth and Market streets; also boarding for single gentlemen.

Verdict—no cause to do these things which consigned her to prison.

(Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.)

**COURT OF APPEALS.**

**MURDER.**—Monday, June 27, 1859.

Seth's ad'm'r vs Smith et al. Lincoln; reversed.

Smith vs Kennedy, affirmed.

Kendrick vs Green, affirmed.

Carpenter's ad'm'r vs Wilson's ad'm'r, Nelson; sixty days further given to file record.

Bally vs Hamilton, Monongahela; affirmed.

Johns, Isaac, vs. Morgan, continued.

Adams vs Hamilton, Monongahela; affirmed.

Brown vs Wood, Monongahela; affirmed.

James, Isaac, vs. Morgan, continued.

Johns vs Hamilton, Monongahela; affirmed.

Johns vs Chapman, and Chapman vs. Morgan, affirmed.

# DAILY COURIER.

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UNDER THE STYL  
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See first column on first page for particulars of advertising.	

LOUISVILLE: JUNE 28, 1859.

## Reading Matter on Every Page.

One of the Hon. Joshua F. Bell's Acts.  
In the 1847 the Aylett Buckner was elected to Congress from the Fourth District. He was not supposed to be unsound upon the slavery question, while the people were voting for him, but when he got into Congress he showed that he was anything but a friend to the South. He saw the Hon. David Wilmot, and became enamored of the notorious proviso of that man.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States acquired (soon after Mr. Buckner got to Congress) California, Utah, and New Mexico. The country thus possessed embraced an area of 629,157 square miles, and was, therefore, nearly as extensive as the entire original thirteen States with their territorial appendages.

Mr. Buckner could not think of having slavery in this extensive domain. A vast portion of it was south of the line of 36° 30', where slavery might exist under the Missouri Compromise, but Mr. Buckner did not think. He had seen David Wilmot, and David, or something else had made Mr. Buckner a Wilmot Proviso man.

The Wilmot Proviso made such an impression upon Mr. Buckner, when he surveyed this vast Territorial acquisition from Mexico, and filled him so full of Free-Soilism, that he had to let what was in him out in a huge Wilmot Proviso speech. On the 17th of February, 1849, he rose upon the floor of the House of Representatives, and proved satisfactorily to himself and Mr. Wilmot that the Proviso ought to be engraven upon the act organizing the territory acquired from Mexico. He reviewed the whole Territorial history of our country, and quoted from numerous writers upon law and from various decisions of Courts, to show that slavery had no existence, and ought to have none, in New Mexico, and said that precedent, law, policy, and expediency, authorized the engraving of the Wilmot Proviso upon the organic act of the entire Mexican purchase. Toward the close of his great speech, Mr. Buckner said:

"TAKING into consideration all the circumstances of the controversy, I believe it would be expedient in the members of Congress from the slave states to agree to the establishment of a government with a clause prohibiting slavery, and with a clause forbidding the introduction of slaves, no principle, nor abomination, any rights belonging to the slave states."

After Mr. Buckner made this Wilmot Proviso speech, he came home and asked the people of the Fourth District to send him back to Congress. He was a candidate for re-election in 1849, and the Hon. Geo. Alfred Caldwell was his opponent. The people re-elected Buckner and his Wilmot Proviso speech, and elected Col. Caldwell by an overwhelming majority. They gave Mr. Buckner to understand that they had no use for any more Wilmot Proviso members in Congress than they had. We recommended the "enfranchised legislation," those who argue that it is the essence of popular sovereignty for a Territorial Legislature acting under powers derived from Congress, to exclude or abolish, by direct or indirect means, the slaves, and to prohibit their importation, and thus exercise a power which the Constitution, which it was created does not possess—to read well the platform of principles of the party to which they claim to belong, and particularly that they have no right to do, but to prohibit the importation, and quoted at length for their benefit. If their peculiar construction of popular sovereignty arises from misconception or misinformation, we will write them a letter and explain to them what is the true meaning of popular sovereignty.

We recommended that the Territorial Legislature have the power to settle the slaves question at the time of the formation of the incipient state, and not before; but if they have originated the Wilmot Proviso, and then, in the course of creating states in the ranks of the Democratic party, and subserviating their own selfish interests, we cannot expect that truth will convert them, and we will write them a letter or more again, in which the intelligent masses of the people will treat them and their odious doctrines, and the devotion with which the great Democratic party adheres to them, as the most flagitious of popular sovereignty, as understood by the people at the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, as defined in the Cincinnati platform, and as interpreted by President Buchanan in his letter of acceptance and Inaugural Address.—Washington Constitution.

## Popular Sovereignty Defined in the Cincinnati Notices.

The self-styled Democrats, who contend that under and by virtue of the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the settlers of a Territory from the moment of its organization, have the right to laws and protection—in other words, the first handful of quakers may at any time, and no matter what their number, determine definitely the status of the Territory, and the slaves, and slaves of the Missouri Compromise, without its form of legality—have overlooked or intentionally disregarded that part of the original plan of the Missouri Compromise in 1850 which refers to popular sovereignty, accurately defines its meaning, and distinctly points out the time when the inhabitants of a Territory may exercise it so far as the constitutional prohibition of the institution of domestic slavery. The resolution to which we refer is as follows:

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of a Territory to settle Kansas and Nebraska, acting through their State legislatures, and to express their will by a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without slavery, and to admit it into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

Language cannot be clearer or more forcible than when the people of a Territory are sufficiently numerous to entitle them to ask admission into the Union as a State, and when they frame their Constitution for that purpose, they have the absolute right, notwithstanding the opposition of the part of Congress, to determine definitely the instrument by which they will or will not permit slavery.

It has been declared by the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, that the black line of

offensive discrimination against the Southern members of the confederacy, drawn by the act of 1820, was a good and wise measure, and should not be blotted out. When the Democratic party North and South agreed to this compromise as an equitable and satisfactory settlement of the vexed question, it was, it was universally understood, that the Wilmot Proviso, and the abolition of it in the territories, should be left to the discretion of the states to which they would be admitted.

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